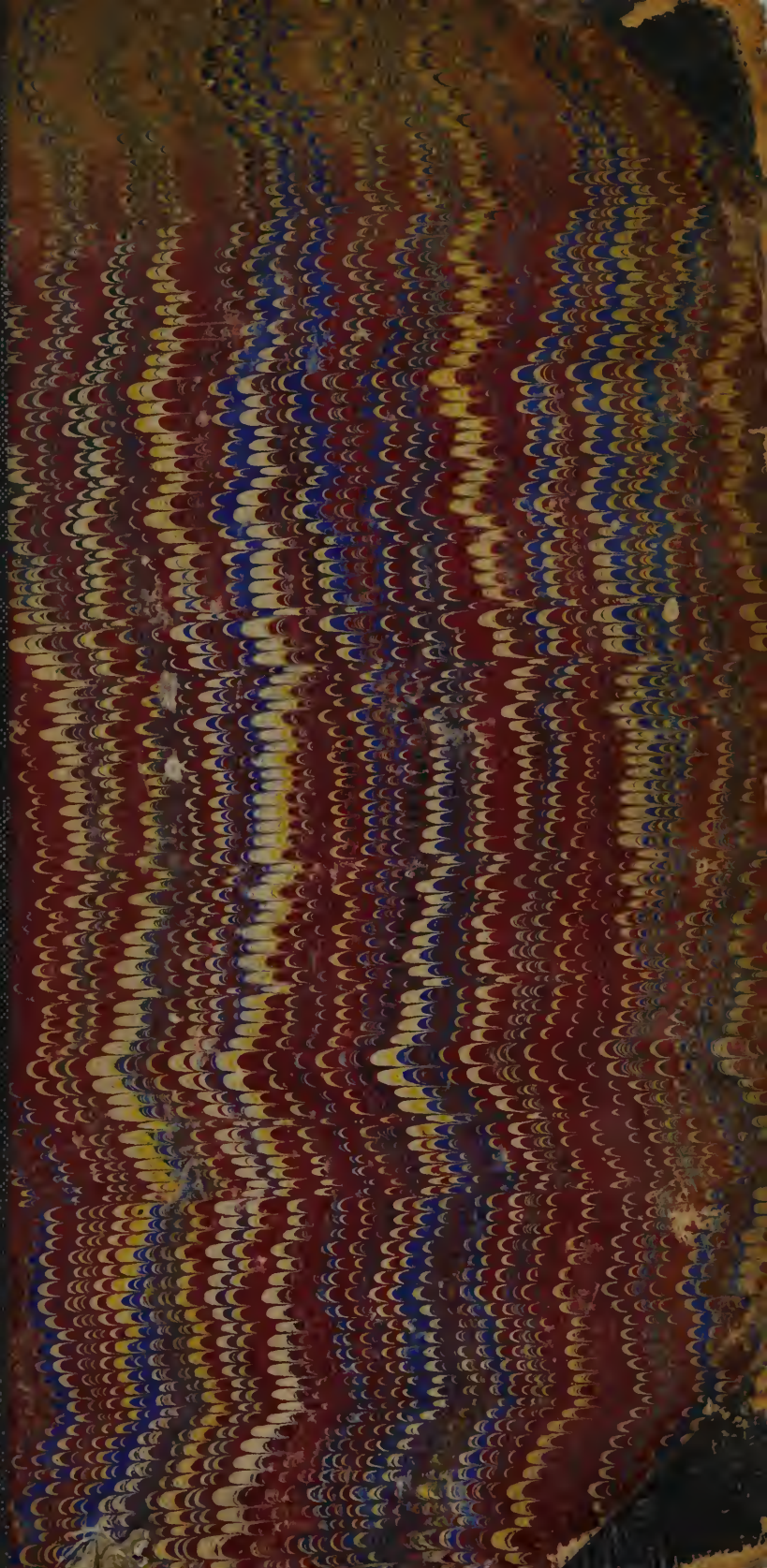


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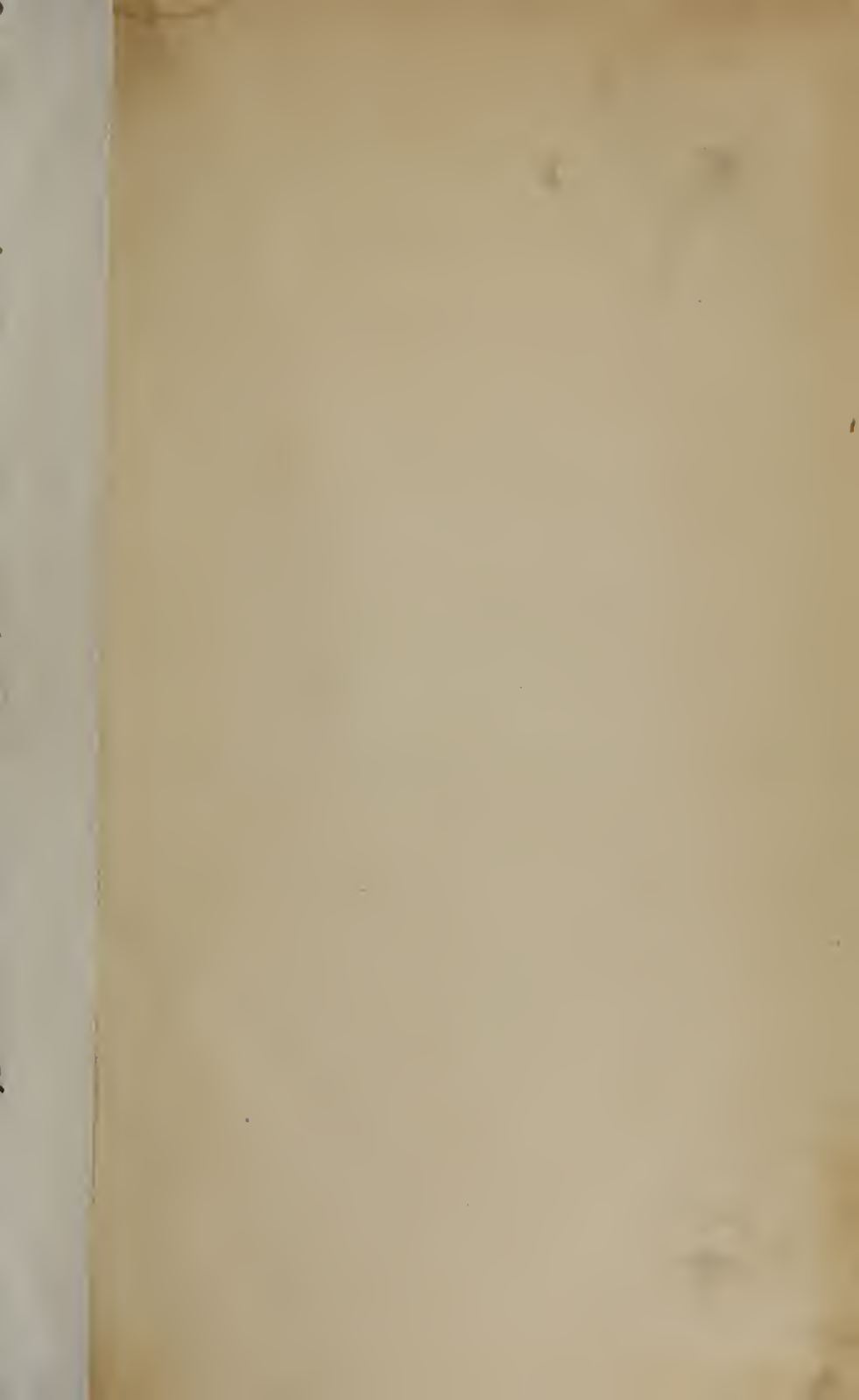
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THE
FAMILY GUARDIAN,

CONTAINING BRIEF TREATISES ON SOME OF THE

PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF NORTH AMERICA,

AND SUGGESTIONS FOR

THEIR TREATMENT AND CURE.

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, A. M., M. D.,

Late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Acting Professor of Midwifery; one of the Consulting Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; late Member of the National Medical Association; Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; Member of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; formerly President and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Castleton Medical College, Vermont; and also, late Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., etc.

This Treatise should be carefully preserved in every family. Tedious and painful sickness may be thereby avoided, and life itself preserved.

NEW YORK:

CUSHMAN CO., Operative Chemists, 295 Broadway.

DOCTOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK TO A. CUSHMAN.

This is to certify that I have placed in the hands of Messrs. A. CUSHMAN & Co., New York, the recipes of my "Family Medicines," with my full authority to prepare and offer them for popular use. They are such as I have been in the habit of recommending and prescribing for many years, and it is my belief that the general introduction of these Remedies would be in many respects a public benefit. In securing the co-operation of Mr. ALEX. CUSHMAN, who is a thoroughly-educated Chemist, and practical Apothecary of many years' experience, I am enabled to assure the public that they will be prepared in the best, purest, and most perfect form, regardless of expense.

Dr. J. M. Clintock M.D.

ALEXANDER CUSHMAN TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber, in the course of his active practice as Dispensing Chemist during fifteen years, most of the time in the well-known firms of JOHN MILHAU, and RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., New York, has had daily opportunities of seeing and preparing the prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, among whom he would name Dr. MOTT, Dr. PARKER, Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. CHEESEMAN, Dr. REESE, Dr. WHITTAKER, Dr. SCHMIDT, Dr. HOSACK, Dr. KISSAM, Drs. PRATT and YOUNG, Dr. BEALS, Dr. GREEN, and many others. The experience thus acquired, enables him to testify that the prescriptions of Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK are not only composed of the most valuable medicinal agents known to, and habitually employed by, our best practitioners, in the treatment of the several diseases for which they are intended, but they are combined in such accurate proportions in relation to their chemical and medicinal effects, as to secure the attainment of the utmost increase of their power and efficacy. For himself, he refers to his past career, as his guarantee to the Public that these GREAT REMEDIES will be FAITHFULLY PREPARED in strict accordance with the prescriptions of Professor MCCLINTOCK.

A. Cushman

The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas, ALEXANDER CUSHMAN has served a regular apprenticeship to the DRUG AND APOTHECARY business, has attended two full courses of lectures in the SCHOOL OF PHARMACY of said College, and after an examination by the Board of Trustees and the Professor is deemed qualified to prepare and dispense medicines and to conduct the business of DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, he is therefore declared to be a GRADUATE in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF are herewith annexed the signatures of the proper officers and the seal of the said College, this eighteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

B. W. McCREADY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
LAWRENCE REID, Professor of Chemistry

Attest—

JOHN MEAKIN,

Secretary.

OLIVER HULL,

JOHN H. CURRIE,

GEO. D. COGGESHALL,

JOHN MILHAU, President.

Vice-Presidents.

The following standard articles are prepared at our Laboratory, under the personal supervision of our Mr. A. CUSHMAN, whose experience as a Pharmaceutical Chemist for many years enables us to guaranty to our customers their entire purity and genuineness. Our extensive facilities enable us, with the aid of the most approved modern apparatus to manufacture in large quantities, while we employ none but the freshest and the purest materials, so that they may be fully depended upon by physicians, families, and the public.

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Extract Jamaica Ginger.
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" Arnica.
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Tincture—
Aconiti.
Bals. Tolu.
Belladonnae.
Benzoin Comp.
Colombae.
Camphora.
Opii, Camph.
Cantuarides.
Capsici.
Cardamomi.

Tincture—
Catechu.
Cinchonae.
Colchici.
Conii.
Cubebae.
Digitalis.
Ferry Murialis.
Gent. Comp.
Guaiaci.
Hyosciami.

Tincture—
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,

ADDRESSED TO THE COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE world has long suffered from the impositions of quackery. Every individual of common sense will acknowledge, upon a moment's reflection, the absurdity of the claim of ignorant pretenders, that ALL DISEASES can be cured by the use of a *single remedy*. A remedy too, which generally proves to be either a worthless combination of cheap drugs, or a preparation of a dangerous character. These evils have long been a source of unavailing regret to conscientious professional men, who have found the quiet and certain results of research and science incompetent to resist or diminish the deluge with which the country is constantly overflowed, of UNIVERSAL PANACEAS, ALL-CURING PILLS, and Pain-Relievers of such mysterious properties as were never known to be combined in one form. No absurdity has proved too gross for assertion, sustained as they are by factitious testimonials from obscure or unheard-of persons.

The true means of placing an effectual obstacle to the further progress of such mercenary, and highly-injurious traffic in the health and lives of the people, has at length, we are convinced, been discovered in the substitution of *good and reliable medicines*, prepared and presented in a POPULAR FORM for the FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, by men of the highest standing in the profession—of acknowledged science, unblemished integrity, and long experience.

It was this view which induced Dr. James McClintock to take a step upon which no physician of real eminence had previously the moral courage to adventure. He resolved to meet quackery in its own arena, and through the business-columns of the public press, to advertise the remedies sanctioned by nearly thirty years of successful medical experience, and give the world a full opportunity to choose between the products of science, and the dangerous nostrums of imposture.

This was a bold determination but it has been fearlessly and triumphantly carried out.

Journals of the first respectability, in all parts of the Union, have applauded this movement, and as the prestige of Dr. McClintock's professional standing and experience necessarily attaches itself to his medicines, they are everywhere coming into rapid and increasing demand.

It is certainly a duty which the sick owe to themselves to ascertain before they take a medicine, whether the physician who offers it has a just claim to their confidence. Were this rule applied to the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE MEN of our day, but a small amount of their potions would ever reach the stomachs of the public. The reader will find, however, that the biography of Dr. James McClintock affords such an endorsement of the value of his medicines, that no patient after perusing it, need hesitate to accept the one recommended as appropriate to his particular ailment.

On introducing these medicines to the public, Dr. McClintock vested their proprietorship in the hands of Messrs. A. CUSHMAN & Co., the head of which firm is widely and favorably known as a leading chemist, a graduate and late trustee of the "College of Pharmacy of the City of New York," and who superintends their manufacture and sale at the Laboratory, 295 Broadway, NEW YORK.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES McCLINTOCK, A. M., M. D.

THE subject of our memoir was born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, in the year 1809. In 1810, the family removed to Philadelphia, and his father engaged in business pursuits, which, after some years of prosperity, were brought to a sudden and unfortunate close by unexpected financial disasters. Poverty, however, has generally proved favorable to the development of genius and energy, and it seems to have acted like a healthful stimulant upon the mind of young McCLINTOCK. Arrived at a suitable age to choose a vocation, he determined to study medicine; indeed he had evinced, from boyhood, a strong predilection for the profession, and while his school-mates were amusing themselves with works of fiction, he would pore over medical works or make amateur dissections of dead animals, in order to become familiar with their anatomy and physiology.

At the age of seventeen he commenced his medical studies under the celebrated Dr. Eberle of Philadelphia, whose standard works on the practice of medicine are known to the profession throughout the world. The young student had received a good English and classical education, and possessed a mind capable of retaining with vice-like tenacity whatever it had once fairly grasped. His power of acquisition was also wonderful, and under the admirable preceptorship of Dr. Eberle he soon became a reliable practitioner. We next find him in the office of Dr. George McClellan, whose name stands in the foremost rank of American Surgeons. Young McCLINTOCK was the favorite pupil of that distinguished operator, and during the latter part of his time generally assisted at the most important operations.

During his pupilage, he enjoyed the advantages afforded by the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Philadelphia Almshouse Infirmary. He attended and practised post-mortem examinations and dissections with the utmost ardor. He attended the first course of lectures delivered in the Jefferson College in Pine street, in a building which the College had rented, and was the first graduate of that school, after its occupation of the present site.

His proficiency may be imagined when we state that at the age of twenty, and for three years subsequently, young McCLINTOCK was assistant Professor in the dissecting hall, and at the age of twenty-four delivered a course of lectures on Midwifery in Jefferson College.

During the dreadful epidemic of 1832, he was appointed physician to the City Cholera Hospital, and was on duty also at the City Prison. At that time he frequently saw a hundred cases daily, and his genius, aided by such immense experience, enabled him to discover a remedy of astonishing efficacy, when taken in the early stages of this terrible disease, which, having been made public, became celebrated under the name of *Dr. McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial and Cholera Preventive*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES MCCLINTOCK, A. M., M. D.

In 1838, Dr. MCCLINTOCK opened a Dissecting Room in Philadelphia, and delivered lectures to the *largest private classes ever collected in the United States*. His fame was now extended throughout the whole country as an unsurpassed lecturer, and hundreds of students flocked from all quarters to listen to his eloquent and learned expostitions of the noble art of healing.

In 1839, he was appointed one of the attending physicians to the Almshouse Infirmary, which station he filled for several years. In 1841, he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Castleton, Vt., and also lectured in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1842, he returned to Philadelphia, and re-established the "School of Anatomy." This year he declined the offer of the chair of Anatomy in the Washington University, Baltimore.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the professorships and other posts of honor in the profession, which Dr. MCCLINTOCK has at various times accepted or declined.

In 1847, he applied to the legislature of Pennsylvania for the charter of an institution to be known as the *Philadelphia College of Medicine*. The progress of this college has been without a parallel in medical history. Within two years from the time it was opened it numbered between two and three hundred pupils.

As a lecturer Dr. MCCLINTOCK is a phenomenon. His remarks are entirely extemporaneous. He does not even bring a *note* to the task. His gigantic memory comes to his aid with every detail arranged in its proper order, and his enunciation is as distinct and emphatic as his arguments and illustrations are forcible and perspicuous.

As a surgeon, Dr. MCCLINTOCK does not belong to the *slap-dash* school. He never performs an operation for the operation's sake. He delineates, and carefully weighs all possible and probable contingencies before he takes up the knife; but, having taken it up, firmness, confidence, and precision, characterize his every movement till the work is done. On one occasion during the time he occupied the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, a woman was brought in to have her arm amputated below the elbow. The class were present and he thus addressed them: "I have told you that, in most surgical operations, quickness ought to be avoided. You have witnessed in many cases, how slow and cautious I have been. In amputations, however, cut rapidly. — I will show you — now I begin." He took hold of the arm, the flesh was cut through, the bone sawed asunder, and the limb removed in *twenty-two seconds*. This celerity is no hurry with him. He knows what he is about, as well as the accomplished pianist in the most rapid execution.

At another time a girl of 18—Eliza S——, of Yardleyville, Bucks co., Pa.—was brought into the arena, to have a portion of bone sawed from the head. He said to his class: "This is one of the cases in which the greatest care is necessary; if too much force be used, the delicate membranes of the brain may be injured by the saw, and fatal consequences ensue; the life of a human being hangs on your knowledge, your calmness, your caution. With such an awful responsibility you can not be too slow." He used the saw slowly and gently. He picked the dust from time to time from the sawed farrow and gradually removed the circular piece of bone. The girl was in the bloom of youth and beauty. More than six years have elapsed since those two operations took place, and the individuals are alive and well.

A manly candor marks the conduct of Dr. MCCLINTOCK in his intercourse with his patients. He never deludes the death-stricken with false promises of amendment and ultimate cure. If a case is hopeless he gives due warning of the fact, in order that the sufferer might have time to prepare for the great change. His perseverance is indomitable; his motto that of Richelieu, "there is no such word as fail." He despises cliques and abhors sycophancy, and hence, as may well be believed, he has made enemies among the formalists, the precisionists, the martinetts of the profession. Without the aid of patronage or favor, by the force of his own intellect, skill, and industry, he has raised himself to a position of which any member of the faculty might be justly proud.

Such is the man who has descended — if descending it can be called — from the pedestal of professional exclusiveness, into the common arena, to do battle with Charlatanism and Imposture for the good of mankind. His judicious preparations have already done more to drive out of the market the vile nostrums of quackery than the dignified sneers of the faculty could accomplish in a century.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK has long been known and acknowledged throughout the United States and Europe as one of the first anatomists and physicians of the age; and from the preceding sketch of his professional career, it will be seen that few have ever occupied a more favorable position for observing the nature of disease in all its varieties, and studying its appropriate remedies, and his standing in the profession is the best evidence that he wisely improved his opportunities.

The following resolutions from the minutes of the "Philadelphia College of Medicine," August 28th, 1853, will show the estimation in which Prof. MCCLINTOCK was held by his associates:—

Resolved, That it is with feelings of sincere regret the Corporators of the Philadelphia College of Medicine have received the resignation of Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, as Professor of Anatomy in that institution — a situation held by him since the organization of the College.

Resolved, That as the Founder of the Philadelphia College, Dr. MCCLINTOCK is deserving of much praise, in adding another to the many excellent means of medical instruction existing in Philadelphia; and in the opinion of this Board, much of the success of the Philadelphia College is to be attributed to his great business energy and capacity as a lecturer and demonstrator of this branch of teaching, in which department we believe HE HAS NO SUPERIOR LIVING.

Resolved, That we part with Dr. MCCLINTOCK with much regret, and with the best wishes for his future success in life.

NATURE, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT

OF SOME OF THE

PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF NORTH AMERICA.

CONSUMPTION.

IN this country the deaths by Consumption of the lungs—amounting to about one fourth of the whole—constitute the heaviest item in the statistics of mortality. The symptoms of the disease vary so much in different individuals, both in the order in which they present themselves and in their intensity, that it is difficult to give such a general description as will apply to all its phases.

Different Stages of Consumption.

In the **FIRST STAGE** the symptoms are chiefly those of *Catarrh*—as a short, frequent, irritating Cough, which is commonly referred to a titillating sensation in the Throat, Languor, Debility, some Shortness of Breath, and sometimes Hectic Fever and Emaciation. The Expectoration, if any, is of nearly transparent mucus, occasionally containing streaks of blood. There is often, too, considerable intermittent pain in the Chest and in the Shoulder joints. The pulse is, almost uniformly, accelerated.

The **SECOND STAGE** is distinguished by an aggravation of all the characteristics of the first. *The Hectic Fever is more marked; Chills* occur in the evening, followed by fever and *sweats at night*; the weakness and emaciation increase, and the expectoration contains small specks of pale-yellow matter resembling curds. The patient is also sometimes subject to Neuralgic Pains in the limbs, head, &c. Blood is also in many cases discharged from the lungs, either pure or mixed with the expectorated matter.

In the **THIRD, or COLLQUATIVE STAGE**, the body rapidly wastes away. The night-sweats are more profuse; *Diarrhoea sets in*; the expectoration becomes purulent and generally of an ashy color; the difficulty of breathing is so great as to threaten suffocation; the feet and ankles swell; the chest caves in; utter prostration ensues; and finally death ends the sufferings of the patient.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the Immediate Cause of Consumption is the *Formation of Tubercles* in the structure of the Lungs, and that when suppuration takes place and abscesses are thus opened in these delicate organs, the destruction of their fragile substance is very rapid.

The **PREDISPOSING CAUSES** of Consumption are many. A Scrofulous taint in the blood, is one of them, and the disease is almost always combined with other disorders. Dr. Louis states that one in every three who die from what is called Tubercular Consumption, has suffered from ulceration of the windpipe. Ulceration of the bowels is also one of its frequent concomitants. The Liver, too, generally undergoes a marked change, becoming fatty and soft; and the stomach often manifests unequivocal symptoms of dyspepsia.

Mode of Cure.

These significant facts with many others of a like nature, would seem to indicate a necessity for acting upon the various organs affected by different remedies. Dr. McClintock has found in the course of his comprehensive practice that his **Cold and Cough Mixture** in the incipient stages of the disease, and the **Pectoral Syrup*** in all three stages, combined, when requisite, with the **Dyspeptic Elixir** or **Tonic Alterative Syrup**, to give tone to the stomach and strength to the system, have produced the most salutary effects.

The **PECTORAL SYRUP** never injures, but, on the contrary, strengthens, heals, and purifies, while it affords nourishment to the impoverished blood, and gradually builds up the broken con-

* A full description of the properties and uses of the Pectoral Syrup and Cough Mixture will be found in a Circular inside the wrapper of each bottle.

stitution. It is essentially life-giving in its nature. Its ingredients are selected from the choicest production of the vegetable kingdom, and no mineral or narcotic substance whatever is contained in it. Its first effect is to soothe the irritation of the Mucous Membrane which lines the air passages, and which gives so much distress by which is called a *tickling of the throat*. This symptom is generally relieved by the first dose. At the same time it quiets the Cough, and promotes expectoration by softening and changing the morbid nature of the tough matter which clogs up the vessels of the throat and lungs, thus enabling the patient to breathe more freely, and to escape the fatigue of a distressing and tight cough. Its effect upon the Stomach is Cordial and Tonic. It stimulates the powers of digestion, and thus corrects the formation of imperfect blood, while it imparts a delicate nutriment, which is perfectly adapted to replenish the exhausted veins of the Consumptive.

In the Diarrhoea Stage, the **Diarrhoea Cordial** may be given with infinite benefit, and when the liver is affected **DR. MCCLINTOCK** recommends small doses of the **Anti-Bilious Pills**. Without averring that tuberculous Consumption, in its worst stage, can always be cured, it is quite safe to say that *it can never arrive at that stage*, if met at an earlier period with the appropriate remedies from **DR. MCCLINTOCK'S** list of **FAMILY MEDICINES**.

Pure air, moderate exercise, and a **NUTRITIVE DIET**, are powerful adjuncts of the physician in the treatment of this formidable disease, and a change of climate is almost always beneficial.

BRONCHITIS (Acute and Chronic).

THE disease, known as **BRONCHITIS**, which has of late years become extensively prevalent in the United States, is an affection of the *Bronchia*, or air-passages leading from the windpipe to the lungs. What is termed a "common cold" is, in fact, an acute form of *Bronchitis*, commencing with irritation in some portion of the air-tubes, accompanied by a tickling Cough. As the Cough increases in violence a thin frothy phlegm is expectorated, which gradually changes, with the progress of the cold to a thick yellow tenacious matter which is more easily raised. The discharge diminishes in quantity as the disease moderates, the tickling decreases, and finally all the symptoms of irritation disappear. Such is the course of a "common cold," when the system is sufficiently vigorous to throw it off unaided.

There are comparatively few persons, however, whose constitutions will permit them to neglect an attack of this kind, or to leave it entirely to its own course, in a climate so variable as ours. Cold and Moisture, together with these sudden and tremendous changes of temperature which are perilous even to the strongest organs of respiration, tend not only to produce but to prolong and intensify this disease; so that it may almost be said that every fresh cold is an additional nail in the patient's coffin. In the absence of due care and proper treatment a constant succession of new attacks is likely to occur, each aggravating the complaint and rendering recovery more distant and difficult. It is by such insane neglect that *Chronic Bronchitis* is generally superinduced, as well as Consumption, Bleeding from the Lungs, and various other serious, and too often fatal diseases of the respiratory system.

First Symptoms of Bronchitis.

THE **FIRST SYMPTOMS** of Bronchitis should be promptly and efficiently treated. These are hoarseness, and sensation of roughness in the throat, labored breathing, a feeling of tightness and weight across the Chest, and frequent efforts to clear the windpipe of the mucus which impedes the free passage of air to and from the Lungs. Morning is, usually, the time when the symptoms are most violent, and they are always rendered more intolerable by undue exercise of the voice in speaking or singing. Another common feature of the disease is *Chilliness*, which is superseded as the tickling in the throat or Cough increases by a degree of feverishness, attended with greater tightness, dull pain in the Chest, and coughing.

Mode of Cure.

In this Stage of *Bronchitis* immediate relief may be obtained by opening the bowels freely with **DR. MCCLINTOCK'S VEGETABLE PILLS**, a hot Foot-Bath* at bed-time, and a dose of

* On the proper mode of taking the foot-bath, see on another page.

DR. McClinck's COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE," on retiring to rest. Half an hour after taking the latter, and when the patient is warmly covered in bed, a cup full of warm thin gruel or barley-water will prove beneficial. The result should be free perspiration and sound sleep, from which the invalid will awake either quite well or materially relieved. If the cure is not complete, great care should be taken to avoid exposure during the day, and the "COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE" should be administered regularly according to the directions accompanying the bottle. At night repeat the foot-bath and warm gruel, but omit the Pills if the bowels have been freely acted upon. This treatment will seldom, if ever, fail to remove speedily any ordinary attack.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

In many cases, however, the disease, unchecked by proper measures at the outset, has to be assailed in its *Chronic*, or more inveterate form. This form, too, is frequently the result or terminus of some other disease: as, for example, *Whooping-Cough*, *Scarlet-Fever*, *Typhus-Fever*, *Measles*, or *Small-Pox*. It is also sometimes produced like asthma by the habitual inhalation of irritating dust and unwholesome fumes. From whatever cause it may arise its symptoms are nearly the same and are more serious than those of the Acute Stage. The fits of coughing are more violent and prolonged, the breathing more difficult, while the matter expectorated is more abundant and generally in solid distinct masses, of a dark hne, sometimes green or brown, and again tinged with blood, or streaked with *pus*. These symptoms, unless controlled, bring in their train diarrhoea, emaciation, fever, and night-sweats, and the patient dies with all the usual indications of Pulmonary Consumption.

Mode of Cure.

In the management of *Chronic Bronchitis* the general state of the patient's health should be noted and his constitutional strength fostered and sustained. These conditions being observed there are few cases in which the disease will fail to yield to a steady course of DR. McClinck's PECTORAL SYRUP. This preparation is not only pleasant to the palate, but has a bland, healing effect upon the inflamed surfaces of the bronchial tubes and all the pulmonary organs, unequalled by that of any medicine used by DR. McClinck during a practice of nearly thirty years' duration. Under its influence the expectoration will gradually become of a more healthy character, the irritation in the air-passages will subside, the Cough diminish, the pain and difficulty of breathing vanish, and the disease, at last, be radically cured. Sometimes, however, *Bronchitis* is complicated with dyspepsia or Liver-complaint. In the former case the diet should be light and digestible, but nutritious. The chest should be sponged daily with cold salt-water or vinegar and water, or, if the strength of the patient will permit, the cold plunge-bath, to be followed by brisk friction with coarse towels, may be resorted to every other day. To relieve the soreness and uneasiness felt in the Chest, and to excite a slight irritation upon the surface, friction over the Chest and Back with DR. McClinck's RHEUMATIC LINIMENT will be found very efficacious. Moderate exercise is advisable and at least once or twice a-day a half wineglassful of DR. McClinck's DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR should be taken. If the Liver is affected, and the sufferer is disturbed by fullness and pain in the right side with irregular action of the bowels and turbid urine, a small dose of DR. McClinck's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS will produce almost immediate relief. Should the complaint show a disposition to return, the Pills may be continued in doses of one or two every other day until the functions of the Liver shall have been fully re-established. In using the PECTORAL SYRUP with these last-named remedies, the dose need not be curtailed, unless it should cause nausea, which it may do at first if the stomach be unusually sensitive. When this occurs let *half* the full quantity be taken, and the dose gradually increased until the maximum can be borne.

In very obstinate cases some practitioners are in the habit of establishing running sores on the breast by means of *Tartar Emetic* ointment. The object is to draw the inflammation to the surface, but the nervous irritation consequent upon such violent practice generally saps the strength of the invalid, and counteracts the intended benefit. It has never been found necessary to resort to such repulsive measures in cases where the PECTORAL SYRUP has been fairly and perseveringly tried, and strict attention paid to the rules of treatment already laid down.

ASTHMA.

THERE are several varieties of this very prevalent and most distressing Complaint. It is often the concomitant of other diseases. Strictly speaking it is a spasmodic contraction of the breathing tubes which convey air from the windpipe to the lungs. This contraction produces a horrible sense of suffocation and of pressure and tightness of the chest. It seems as if the power to dilate that organ were departing, and every breath, the patient drew, must be his last. Persons of all ages are liable to it, but it most frequently attacks those in middle-life. Among its common causes are exposure to rapid transitions of temperature, over-exertion in dancing, running, speaking, or singing, sitting when heated, in cold draughts, neglecting to change wet clothing, breathing habitually a dasy or damp atmosphere, &c. Once introduced into the system it is apt to return at intervals more or less regular, coming on suddenly, tormenting the victim for five or six hours, and then taking its departure without leaving a trace of its presence behind. The spasms of Asthma usually occur at night, and where the disease is a fixture, they are always most severe in damp foggy weather. Not unfrequently the patient is attacked without previous warning in the midst of a sound slumber. Then his sufferings are dreadful. He awakes panting, perhaps unable to speak, and rushes to the window for air. His feelings are so much excited that he is insensible at such times to the severest cold of the winter, and will remain at the open sash until time has relieved the paroxysm. Asthmatic persons are often singularly affected by certain fumes and irritating powders. Powdered *IPECACUANHA* is much dreaded by those habitually subject to the complaint. Often if a bottle of this substance is merely uncorked in the immediate vicinity of the patient spasms are brought on, which in some instances have been known to continue for days. The dust arising from new-made hay is also very irritating to the organs of respiration, if predisposed to Spasmodic Asthma.

Mode of Cure.

It has been intimated that Asthma is often complicated with certain other diseases, among the most common of which is dyspepsia, in one or other of its numerous forms. In treating Asthma, then, and especially cases of long standing, we must pay great attention to the general condition of the system. It may be that another less demonstrative malady underlies the one we would cure, and is in fact its parent. We must not be content, therefore, with a simple alleviation of the spasm for the time being, a result brought about almost instantly by the use of Dr. McClintock's *ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH MIXTURE*, but must endeavor by judicious treatment during the *intervals* between the attacks, so to revolutionize, invigorate, and fortify the system, as to remove the *primary cause* of the disease, and radically destroy the constitutional predisposition to it. To this end we would prescribe *cold bathing*, with friction by means of coarse towels, dipped in strong brine and dried, or hair-rubbers, moderate exercise, a careful avoidance of all stimulating or exciting influences, physical or mental, regular diet, and, finally, a judicious use of McClintock's *DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR*, coupled with the *VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS*, or *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, if the bowels or liver be torpid and inert.* The general effect of the *DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR* is to strengthen and fortify the dilapidated system, beginning with the stomach, which is the chief sufferer in most cases, and the *leading cause* of the irregularities of almost all the other important organs.

Those who are liable to attacks of Asthma, should always have at hand a bottle of the *ASTHMA OR HOOPING-COUGH MIXTURE*, and on experiencing the first premonitory symptoms of a paroxysm (such as feverishness, oppression at the chest on the approach of evening, with perhaps an increased flow of limpid urine, dryness of the throat or nostrils, &c.) should immediately take a teaspoonful of the mixture, and repeat it according to the directions until the symptoms have disappeared.

They should then commence with the *DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR*, using it three times a-day, and resort to every available means of strengthening the general constitution, so as to avoid a recurrence of the spasm. In cases where the attacks are sudden and violent without premonitory symptoms, it is necessary to repeat the doses of the mixture a little oftener (as specified on the label), until relief is obtained.

* See notices of these remedies under the appropriate heads.

HOOPING-COUGH.

This is one of the most distressing and dangerous of that stereotyped group of diseases which seems to be the natural inheritance of childhood. When neglected, it often terminates fatally or lays the foundation of those terrible affections of the throat and lungs which annually sweep off so many thousands of our population.

SYMPTOMS.

It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the symptoms of Hooping-Cough. Every mother knows them. The first stage of the complaint resembles ordinary catarrh, attended with chilliness, slight fever, a flow of tears, sneezing, and discharges from the nose, together with a dry fatiguing cough which returns by fits. In the second or convulsive stage, the peculiar features of the complaint present themselves. The cough becomes excessively violent and distressing, so much so that the patient clings for support to the nearest object while the paroxysm lasts. During these fits of coughing, which occur most frequently at night, the face becomes swollen and livid, tears are copiously discharged, the veins of the neck swell and become purple, a profuse perspiration breaks out, and suffocation appears imminent. Soon, however, short, imperfect inspirations of the breath are effected, and then a long, slow, laborious inspiration, accompanied by a peculiar noise, which has been compared to a *WHOOOP*, and from which the disease takes its name. The paroxysms sometimes succeed each other every five or ten minutes; at others, not more than four or five occur in twenty-four hours. Ropy mucus is brought up during these convulsions, and very often terminate in vomiting. Not unfrequently blood is discharged from the nose, and in some cases from the mouth and ears, during the crisis of the coughing fit.

In the third or convalescent stage all the symptoms gradually decline.

MODE OF CURE.

Such is usually the course of the disease under ordinary treatment, but Dr. McClintock has discovered a means of checking, modifying, and shortening its painful characteristics, and robbing it of all its terrors. His *ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH REMEDY* acts like a soothing and healing balm upon the irritated membranes of the respiratory organs, relieves all the most distressing symptoms, and accomplishes with unerring certainty a speedy cure. If the bowels are constipated, as is sometimes the case in this disease, small doses of the *VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS* should be administered from time to time as occasion may require.

The *ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH REMEDY* is a standard medicine throughout the Union, and is especially popular in the South. A short time ago all the principal druggists in Savannah, Ga., published a certificate vouching for its efficacy, as follows:—

"It is to be hoped that all who are suffering from Hooping-Cough, will give this article a fair trial. WE CAN RECOMMEND IT.

A. A. SOLOMONS & Co., W. W. LINCOLN,
J. B. MOORE & Co., J. M. TURNER,
J. E. DE FORD."

DIARRHŒA.

A COMPLAINT of such common occurrence as Diarrhœa, can not require more than a very brief description here. It is characterized by excessive discharges from the bowels, accompanied by more or less pain or griping, sometimes by nausea and vomiting, prostration of strength, and other symptoms dependent on circumstances. Its most common causes are, 1st, violent changes from heat to cold, whereby the perspiration being checked, the secretions which should find a vent through the pores, are thrown suddenly back upon the bowels; 2d, errors in diet either as to kind, quality, condition, or quantity; such as eating unripe or stale fruits, raw, wilted, or ill-cooked vegetables, unwholesome meats, &c., or any kinds of food in inordinate quantities, or too great variety at the same meal. In certain conditions of the system, diarrhœa is also produced by iced drinks, beer, milk, hot coffee, &c. Where there is a constitutional predisposition to the disease, these and all other exciting causes should be carefully avoided. The diarrhœa which precedes cholera is an epidemic supposed to be superinduced by a peculiar and poisonous state

of the atmosphere; but, of course imprudence in diet renders those who indulge in it more susceptible of the malarial influence.

The "SUMMER COMPLAINT," as the diarrhœa of children at the period of teething is usually called, is the effect of sympathetic irritation, and should be checked when it becomes too urgent and debilitating.

In the first stage of the complaint, the diarrhœal discharges are usually abundant; but they become more scanty and more watery as they continue. The seat of the disorder is the mucous membrane which forms the inner coating of the intestines, and it proceeds from an irritation or slight inflammation of that membrane, produced by some one or other of the causes above named.

The DIARRHŒA CORDIAL of Dr. McCLINTOCK is, perhaps, the most effective combination for the safe and rapid cure of Diarrhœa, and its kindred maladies, which has ever been discovered. Dr. McCLINTOCK has used it in his practice for more than twenty years, and has never known it to disappoint his expectations. A single teaspoonful of the *Cordial* has often checked, within a few hours, a diarrhœa of years' standing. Let it not be supposed, however, that the inconvenience and danger resulting from a sudden stoppage of the discharges by common astringents or opiates, ever follow the use of this medicine. On the contrary, it leaves the bowels in a perfectly natural and healthy state, so that no after purgation is required. Its anti-inflammatory and healing action upon the lining of the bowels, renders the DIARRHŒA CORDIAL one of the most valuable of Dr. McCLINTOCK's "Family Medicines."

Chronic Diarrhœa.

The above remarks refer mainly to *Acute Diarrhœa*. In the *Chronic* forms of the disease, caused by or complicated with Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c., something more than the checking of intestinal discharges and the healing of inflamed surfaces is required; for if the enemy is entrenched elsewhere, he will renew the attack unless driven from his stronghold by other means. If the stomach is habitually weak, or irregular in the discharge of its functions, immediate recourse should be had to McCLINTOCK's "DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR," and this invaluable tonic and strengthener should be regularly used, in accordance with its directions, after every meal, until renewed appetite and general vigor, freedom from pain and uneasiness after eating, announce the perfect restoration of health. One, two, or more bottles may be requisite, but, if administered in connection with the Diarrhœa Cordial, a cure of even the most virulent case of Chronic Diarrhœa is probable. If the liver is habitually affected, the use of the Diarrhœa Cordial must be followed by a thorough application of the Anti-Bilious Pills, in doses sufficient to produce free evacuations from the liver and bowels, when, if required, the Dyspeptic Elixir will promptly complete the restoration of all the organs to their proper state of health. In conclusion, it should be observed that in all cases of Diarrhœa, and particularly the chronic form, a careful attention to DIET is of the utmost importance. The substances to which a patient ought to confine himself during treatment, are, boiled rice, light broth, arrow-root, crackers, boiled fowl, or boiled lamb, if any butcher's meat; if the stomach is weak, a teaspoonful of French brandy with loaf sugar, or a teaspoonful of port wine, may be given at noon once a-day. Another caution is requisite. Diarrhœa can hardly ever be cured by any remedies while the patient continues in active motion. Absolute repose in a horizontal posture, with a few doses of the CORDIAL, will cure recent cases promptly; and in chronic cases the patient should recline upon the bed or sofa as long as possible every day.

That awful scourge, ASIATIC CHOLERA, is generally ushered in by a looseness of bowels, or Diarrhœa, which is called by some physicians *Cholérine*. This condition may only exist a few hours before the full phenomena of Cholera are developed; and, indeed, in some cases, this initiatory stage is so short, or the loose stools are so few, that it has been overlooked, or supposed not to have occurred. But all experienced practitioners know that, as a rule, more or less derangement of the bowels precede the evolution of the perfect choleric symptoms.

During a Cholera epidemic all persons should keep a close watch as to the condition of the alvine discharges; and if one loose stool occur, they should resort at once to such treatment as experience has proven most successful. This course is found in the use of the "CHOLERA PREVENTIVE." During the last epidemic of cholera in Philadelphia, in 1849, this remedy was employed in hundreds of cases, and Dr. McCLINTOCK assures us that he believes no case of perfect cholera occurred where the "Cordial" was used under the circumstances above mentioned.

SCROFULA.

THE latest reports of our Medical Societies show a marked and alarming increase in the prevalence of this fearful malady. The poisonous virus of Scrofula creeps through the veins of thousands of families, unsuspected, perhaps, until it breaks out in the most horrible, painful, and disgusting forms. It is among the fair, the delicate, the beautiful, that its most destructive ravages are committed. Consumption is its frequent offspring, and it is the parent of Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Diseases of the Eyes, Rheumatism, and an innumerable host of diseases which attack the skin, the glands, and the muscular system. It is not difficult for the observant practitioner to detect the presence of a predisposition to Scrofula in the system. An extremely transparent complexion, red protuberant lips, a peculiar dilation of the pupils of the eyes, a drooping of the eye-lids, giving the countenance a melancholy expression, a large head, swollen abdomen, short neck, and fleshy lower jaw, generally characterize individuals who have the scrofulous taint in the blood, or are peculiarly susceptible of receiving it. The blood, says Dr. Marshall Hall, is of all the fluid parts of the animal economy most liable to morbid change, and must suffer from whatever produces a morbid change in other parts of the body, as impure air, impure diet, defective excretion of the feces, urine, or perspirable matter. Now, as the seat of Scrofula and all its affiliated diseases is, clearly, in the blood, a correct popular knowledge of the true principles of diet and self-management would enable thousands to avoid the contraction of the taint, and teach those who have received it by inheritance to check or prevent its development. Such knowledge will never, however, be acquired while physicians confine themselves to the beaten track of routine. DR. McCLINTOCK has devoted a considerable portion of his time for many years to the close study of this malady, and is convinced from personal experience in innumerable cases that the combination of ingredients in his TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP, is more direct and effective in its operation upon the virus in the blood as well as upon the external symptoms of the disease, than any other preparation heretofore prescribed for Scrofula. He states positively as the result of personal observation, that when taken according to the directions (due attention being had to diet, which must be at the same time light, digestible, cooling, and nutritious), it *never fails* to produce a salutary change in the whole vascular system, bringing the tainted blood back to a normal condition and re-establishing the health of the patient. Where the bowels are constipated the VEGETABLE PILLS must be used in conjunction with the Syrup, and if Dyspepsia is present, the occasional exhibition of the DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR will also be necessary. In selecting the medicines to be used as *auxiliaries* in this as well as other diseases, regard must always be had to the peculiar character of the complaints with which such diseases are complicated.

DYSPEPSIA.

THE fruitful causes of Dyspepsia are fast-eating, over-eating, improper food, irregular meals, and a general neglect of all the principles of dietetics, the observance of which is necessary to health.

"Let good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both,"

says Macbeth. But good digestion *never* waits on an appetite inordinately or too rapidly gratified or pampered with unwholesome food. Mastication is the first condition of good digestion; and the man who despatches a hearty dinner in ten minutes can not, by any possibility, reduce his food to the state necessary to the production of homogeneous *chyme*. From the *chyme*, or in other words the semi-fluid substance, to which the food taken into the stomach, is reduced under the action of the gastric juice, the *chyle* or basis of the blood is evolved, and we may be quite sure that if the first process of digestion be imperfectly performed the whole system, as well as the stomach and its more immediate dependencies, will suffer.

But waiving the causes of the disease, let us look at Dyspepsia as it exists, and inquire what can be done to remove its depressing and enervating effects. Let the Dyspeptic avoid rich viands.

Let his food be dry, simple, and nourishing. All indigestible meats (e. g. salted or smoked meats and veal), acid vegetables, unripe fruits, he must put from him as he would poison. Regular and very moderate meals, gentle exercise at stated hours, abstinence from alcoholic or fermented liquors, and a careful avoidance of over-indulgence of every kind, are absolutely necessary to the cure of indigestion in all its forms. The use of fresh bread and hot cakes is one of the most fruitful causes of this disease in America. As a medicine for restoring tone and vigor to the abused stomach and raising the animal spirits of the patient, DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DYSEPTIC ELIXIR occupies by general admission the first place in the popular pharmacopœia. It immediately relieves that sinking at the stomach, that weight and oppression on the epigastrium, and that hopeless feeling, which are among the most unpleasant characteristics of the complaint. As the bowels are always more or less affected, in cases of Dyspepsia, it may be necessary to administer the VEGETABLE PILLS or the DIARRHŒA CORDIAL (the first where there is constipation, the second if the bowels be too much relaxed) in connection with the Elixir. Should the liver be affected as well as the stomach—and in confirmed Dyspepsia, it generally is—the ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS may be given with advantage. By the use of these means and proper general precautions the worst possible case of Dyspepsia may be radically cured.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is generally the result of imprudent exposure, and in such matters the Americans are the most imprudent people on the face of the earth. It is unnecessary to point out the symptoms. They are too palpable, too agonizing, to be mistaken. The complaint attacks persons of all ages, but is most prevalent among the old and the middle-aged. In its acute phase it inflicts intense suffering, and when it passes into the chronic stage the victims in many instances become helpless cripples. In either of these stages DR. MCCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC MIXTURE and RHEUMATIC LINIMENT, if used in accordance with the directions, are productive of certain relief. Neuralgia, gout, and all affections of the joints, muscles, and tendons, are also controlled by these remedies, which approach more nearly the character of *specifics* for that class of ailments, than any preparations that Science has heretofore given to the world.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER and Ague or Intermittent Fever consists of three distinct stages—a chill or cold stage, followed by fever, and this again by violent perspiration; after which the patient is free from suffering for a time. These three stages constitute a paroxysm or fit, and the interval between the fits is technically called the *apyrexia* or intermission.

The duration of the intermission is usually from one to three days, according to the type of the disease, although still longer intervals between the attacks sometimes occur. The approach of the cold stage of an intermittent is generally indicated by lassitude, yawning, headache, pains in the joints, numbness of the fingers and toes, and blueness of the nails. These are succeeded by a sensation as of cold water trickling down the back, shivering of the limbs, and chattering of the teeth. No amount of artificial warmth seems capable of removing the feeling of chilliness. The skin becomes pale, yellowish, or purple in spots; the voice feeble and tremulous; the respiration oppressed and hurried, and the pulse reduced. In some cases the cold stage only lasts a few minutes, in others its duration is three or four hours—three quarters of an hour being probably about the average. The hot stage is marked by an accelerated pulse, a flushed skin, violent thirst, quick respiration, and intense pain in the head. This state of things generally continues from four to twelve hours, and then the fever is succeeded by a profuse perspiration, which relieves all the painful symptoms, and secures to the exhausted patient a respite from suffering until the commencement of the next paroxysm.

Fever and Ague, although not in itself considered a dangerous disease, unquestionably, in

many instances, lays the foundation of Consumption, Dropsy, Liver-complaint, and other terrible maladies. It appears to be on the increase in this country and has of late years been much more virulent and unmanageable in its character than at any former time.

Mode of Cure.

The exciting cause of intermittent fever is usually *malaria* or bad air, generated in low marshy districts, along the courses of rivers, and in uncleaned sections of country. It may, however, arise from taking cold, indigestion, or peculiar constitutional tendency. But whatever its origin, it is always susceptible of cure. Science has provided for it a remedy which a medical experience of nearly thirty years has proved to be infallible. To Dr. McClinck belongs the credit of having discovered, prepared, and popularized this medicine. His FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC, as it is called, would, if administered to every sufferer by that disease, eventually banish it from our land. A single bottle of the SPECIFIC will usually suffice to break the chills, but the patient must not stop at that point, if the object is to effect a complete and permanent cure. A *thorough course* of the medicine may be necessary to drive the *materies morbi*, or cause of disease, from the system, and the invalid who hazards a relapse by failing to comply with the conditions of cure, as laid down in the directions, does great injustice to himself as well as to the invaluable remedy which has been placed at his disposal.

Notwithstanding the positive knowledge that one bottle of the "Specific" will usually arrest the disease or stop the chill, it is not pretended that this quantity will in *all* cases effect a permanent cure. All sufferers from intermittent diseases know the great tendency they have to return after a lapse of some days or even weeks. To be certain of a radical cure, then, the remedy should be taken in about half doses for several weeks, say seven, on every sixth day from the occurrence of the last paroxysm. That is to say, if the patient had a chill on Tuesday he is liable to another on the same day the subsequent week until, probably, fifty days have past, therefore on the Monday after the last attack he should take the medicine, and do so every Monday until about eight weeks have passed.

In that form of disease known as "dumb Ague," and in intermittent Neuralgic diseases, the "Specific" will be found an invaluable remedy.

As Fever and Ague is almost always accompanied by more or less derangement of the functions of the liver, a few moderate doses of the ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, administered as occasion may require, will prove highly beneficial to the patient.

Families who live in districts infested with intermittent fever, should be particular in keeping their sleeping-apartments dry, and their entire dwellings as free as possible from dampness. They should also avoid exposure to the *night and early morning air*, which is always, in marshy localities, charged more or less with *miasma* or unwholesome vapor. The mid-day sun should also be sedulously shunned. It is safer to sleep in the *upper stories* of houses exposed to malaria than in the lower.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

THE Liver is one of the most important organs in the human system. If its functions are suspended or deranged the whole physique is necessarily disordered, for without a healthful and sufficient flow of bile, pure blood can not be generated, and it is certain that if this fluid be not in a proper condition the action of every dependent organ must be more or less injuriously influenced.

Affections of the Liver, whether acute or Chronic, are generally indicated by unmistakable symptoms, of which pain in the right side, yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, highly colored urine, loss of appetite, clay-colored discharges from the bowels, a yellow-coated tongue, lassitude and depression of spirits, nausea, and itching or pricking of the skin, are the most prominent. In acute inflammation of the liver (*hepatitis acuta*) the pain in the right side is sharp and lancinating, while in the chronic phase of the complaint (*hepatitis chronica*), it is of a dull, heavy character. In both cases the suffering of the patient is generally alleviated by lying on the right side, and increased by stooping, sudden exertion, or pressure above the region of the liver. Sometimes the right side, under the short ribs, is observed to be more distended than other parts of the abdomen, and is very tender to the touch. This symptom may be often observed in

chronic liver complaints of long standing. Jaundice, one of the most dangerous of all hepatic diseases, is marked by features so striking that no observer can fail to recognise them. The skin changes to a saffron, and, in the worst stages of the malady, to a still darker hue, and the brain is usually more or less affected.

Consumption of the Liver is a common and too often fatal disease in this country, and is in most instances the result of neglected congestion or some other affection of the organ, which might have been readily subdued by judicious treatment at the outset. In hepatic Consumption the liver suppurates, abscesses are formed, and a discharge which rapidly consumes its structures is established.

The cause of Liver diseases are innumerable. Exposure to oppressive heat, over-indulgence in stimulants, excessive use of mercury, blows on the region of the liver, falls, wounds, over-exertion, and sympathy with a diseased stomach, are among the number. Dr. McClintock, whose success in the management of *hepatitis* in all its varieties, during a very long practice, has long since become proverbial, may be truly said to have furnished an absolute specific for all derangements of the liver in his justly celebrated **ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**. The rapidity and certainty of their curative action in bilious complaints is a phenomenon in medical treatment, and as most of the disorders incident to the human system are more or less complicated with a morbid condition of the liver, these Pills will be found of infinite use, as auxiliaries, in a large number of maladies, to which they may not seem to be directly applicable. They should be promptly given when the first symptoms of a bilious attack are perceived, in which case it will most assuredly be prevented. If, however, the disease is fully developed, a faithful adherence to the directions accompanying the Pills will bring about a speedy cure.

Full directions in the English, French, German, and Spanish languages, will be found accompanying each box.

FOOT-BATHS AND FRICTION.

It may appear a simple thing to *bathe the feet in hot water*, yet few persons know how to do it properly. To fill a pail with hot water, put the feet into it, and let them remain there till the water cools, will generally do more harm than good. Obey the following directions and you will get the full benefit as well as luxury of the foot-bath. Fill the pail to the depth of a few inches with boiling water; pour in cold water till the temperature becomes agreeable to the feet, and then put them into the water. In a few minutes pour in more hot water; and do this repeatedly, as the water *begins* to cool, gradually increasing the heat all the time. The feet may be kept in the water from five to fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the strength of the patient; but the water should never be allowed to cool while the feet are in it.

The best *Friction* either for healthy people or invalids is that obtained by the use of a coarse crash towel dipped in strong salt-water and well dried. One of these salt-towels will do for two or three days. It has a pleasant, stimulating effect upon the skin, somewhat similar, in its tonic properties, to sea-bathing.

RUM-SWEAT.

In very severe colds, rheumatism and fevers, it is often of great service to procure a quick and copious perspiration. What is commonly called a "Rum-Sweat," is very efficacious. It is given as follows:—Fill a saucer half full of good rum, or other full-proof spirit, place it on the floor, under a cane-seat chair, upon which the patient, free from all unnecessary clothing, should seat himself, and allow himself to be completely and closely covered with a blanket, or thick coverlid, reaching to the floor. The feet should rest at the same time in a pail of hot water. When all is arranged, apply a light to the spirit contained in the saucer, and let the patient remain quiet and closely covered until the spirit burns out, which will be within ten minutes; then quickly get into bed, and keep closely covered. This treatment will rarely fail to produce perspiration, and thus aid giving relief to the system in many severe diseases.

DR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

N. B.—To prevent fraud, the labels of each bottle and box will be signed by Dr. McClintock, and countersigned by the proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & Co., New York.

☞ Full Directions for Use accompany each Bottle and Box.

Dr. McClintock's PECTORAL SYRUP.

This invaluable Syrup, which is entirely vegetable in its composition, has been employed with wonderful success for many years in the cure of diseases of the AIR PASSAGES and LUNGS. The most common diseases of these organs are, *Irritation and Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane* which lines the air-tubes of the throat, windpipe, and lungs. For any of these forms of disease, whether showing themselves as *Cough, Tickling of the Throat, Sense of Tightness in the Throat, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, and Hoarse Fever*, its use will be attended with the happiest results. It is recommended as one of the best and safest medicines for all forms of *Bronchitis and Consumption*. ☞ *No Laudanum or preparation of Opium, in any shape, in this Syrup.*

Price (in Pint Bottles), One Dollar.

Dr. McClintock's COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE.

Colds and recent Coughs, especially if accompanied by fever or inflammatory excitement, require a remedy different in character from the Pectoral Syrup, which is so valuable in chronic complaints. ☞ The COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE is precisely the cure for such recent coughs, colds, and irritation of the throat and lungs. It is especially valuable for children; no family, in our changeable climate, should be without this efficient remedy, which, if taken on the first symptoms of cold, could prevent many an attack of Bronchitis, and a fatal issue of Consumption.

☞ *No Laudanum or preparation of Opium, in any shape, in this Syrup.*

Price, per Bottle, Twenty-five Cents.

Dr. McClintock's ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH REMEDY.

These terribly distressing diseases are relieved to an unparalleled degree by this purely vegetable medicine, which has been brought to perfection slowly in the course of many years' observation. TRIAL is all that is needed to prove its efficacy to those who have never employed it.

Price, per Bottle, Fifty Cents.

Dr. McClintock's DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE,

A CERTAIN cure for Diarrhœa; and, if used in time, for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Asiatic Cholera. ☞ This prescription HAS NEVER FAILED to cure ordinary Diarrhœa; and in incipient Dysentery it is equally successful. In the early stages of Asiatic Cholera, it will be found invaluable. For the Colic of Infants and Cholera Infantum, it is a sovereign remedy. Full directions for use accompany each bottle.

Price, per Bottle, Twenty-five and Fifty Cents.

Dr. McClintock's TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP,

For the cure, 1. Of *Cutaneous or Skin Diseases*, viz.: Boils, Pimples, Erysipelas, Tetter, Scabby, Salt Rheum, Itch, Ringworm, &c. 2. Of *Serofulous Diseases*: Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swelling, Goitre or swelled Neck, Tumors, Slow Ulcers, &c. 3. *Rheumatic Diseases*: Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, &c. 4. *Mercurial or Syphilitic Diseases* of all classes, Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary. These diseases all arise from a taint in the system, requiring an alteration of the Secretions, and a general purification of the Blood. For this purpose, the TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP, which combines the virtues of certain vegetable remedies suited to this diseased state of the system, will be found wonderfully effective.

Price (pint Bottles) One Dollar.

Dr. McClintock's ANODYNE MIXTURE,

A most convenient and valuable remedy, to be used both internally and externally, for the relief of PAINS, WHETHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC, as in Pleurisy, Pains in the Chest, Stitches in the Side, Pains in the Face, Neuralgic pains wherever found, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, or Kidneys. In sudden attacks of Colic, Bilious Colic, and Fits of Stone and Gravel, it will give immediate relief.

Price, per Bottle, Fifty Cents.

Dr. McClintock's DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.

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A sure and safe vegetable remedy for Fever and Ague, or Intermittent Fever in any of its forms, and for all diseases recurring periodically. This remedy has been tried to the fullest extent, and has been found a SPECIFIC, so far as any medicine can be entitled to that name. In convalescence from acute diseases, where tonics are required, and in all cases of prostration of strength and want of nervous power, it will be found singularly efficacious.

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For Liver Complaints, and all forms of disease arising from derangement of the liver, with symptoms such as yellowness of the eyes and skin, dizziness, headache, with ringing in the ears, yellow, furred tongue, pain in the right shoulder, sense of fullness or pain in the right side, disordered stomach or bowels, deficient action of the kidneys, clay-colored stools, &c. These Pills, if taken in the incipient stages of Bilious and Yellow, and other Fevers, will generally ward off the attack.

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A purely vegetable combination for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and all Neuralgic and Rheumatic Diseases. This remedy is offered with the utmost confidence. It has been used most extensively, and is as near a SPECIFIC for Rheumatic Diseases as the world has ever seen.

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An infallible outward application for the relief of all rheumatic or neuralgic pains, sprains, swellings, stiff neck, stiffness of the joints, pains in the shoulders, back, or limbs. It affords immediate relief from the colic, and pains in the stomach and abdomen. As a counter-irritant, it is invaluable in all cases where an external stimulant is needed.

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TO ASTHMATICS AND SUFFERERS FROM HOOPING-COUGH.

READ the following from Rev. J. V. WATSON, Editor of the Christian Advocate, Chicago.

"Office of the Christian Advocate, September 20, 1853.

"DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK.—*Respected Sir*:—For the past two years I have occasionally used your 'Asthma Remedy,' being an *asthmatic of the first degree*, in fact never wholly free from it at any time. I may have used in all some four bottles, only using it when paroxysms of great severity set in. After having compassed sea and land for the past sixteen years in search of a remedy that should serve as a *mitigant*, at least, I must, most unhesitatingly, give my preference to your preparation over anything that I have ever used and would not be without having it in the house for any human consideration.

"Most respectfully,

"JAMES V. WATSON,

"Editor of N. W. Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill."

This remedy is equally astonishing in Hooping-Cough, which is immediately relieved by its use, while it may be given with safety to the youngest child.

The following Certificate is from a well-known Citizen and Newspaper Agent.

"To Messrs. A. Cushman & Co.

"GENTLEMEN:—As a duty both to you and to the public I beg to inform you that I was relieved from a most distressing attack of pain in the bowels and vomiting, a few days since, by a single dose of DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. I had suffered intensely for several days, and had tried several remedies in vain. Permit me to add this grateful testimonial to the many in your hands of the extraordinary value of this *life-saving* medicine. I consider that while these sudden attacks of bowel complaint are so prevalent, every person should be provided with so cheap a remedy.

"Yours, respectfully,

"R. WALSH,

"No. 137 Elizabeth street, N. Y."

FROM THE GREAT NEW YORK COMEDIAN.

"Chambers street Theatre, New York, November 1, 1854."

"DEAR SIR:—As my family physician for many years, you are entitled to this acknowledgment of the great efficacy of your PECTORAL SYRUP in bronchitis and chronic diseases of the lungs; and of your COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, for recent colds, hoarseness, &c. I have found them never-failing remedies in my own case, and in many other cases among the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Drama, where they have been used by my recommendation. I have known your PECTORAL SYRUP to give immediate relief where the disease of the throat was so severe as to threaten the loss of voice and suspension of professional duties.

"Yours, respectfully and gratefully,

"WM. E. BURTON.

"To Professor JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., College of Medicine, Philadelphia."

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find the above Medicines invaluable in diseases of the Throat and Lungs, as they soothe all irritation and give tone and compass to the voice.

FROM MADAME GRISI AND M. MARIO, THE GREAT OPERA SINGERS.

"GENTLEMEN:—I am requested by Madame GRISI to express to you her thanks for the PECTORAL SYRUP, prepared by DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, which you were so kind as to send her. It also came very opportunely for me, as I was suffering from a violent Cold, caused by the sudden change of atmosphere, but which, thanks to the PECTORAL SYRUP, has been almost immediately cured.

"Accept, Messieurs, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"MARIO."

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EZRA HARPER, Esq., of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, writes as follows:—

"I have had an Ulcer in my head for five years which has been a great source of affliction to me. For three years I have had paralysis or *Numb Palsy*, from the effects of it. During that time I tried everything that seemed likely to benefit me, but found nothing that would do so, until I used DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S ALTERNATIVE SYRUP, which has performed almost a miracle. It has extracted a portion of the bone where the seat of the ulcer was, it passing down through my nose from above the eye.

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